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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1871. NO. 330.

FIRST EDITION.

The Burned City.

Rain Extinguishes All Flames.

Opening of Custom House Vault.

$1,000,000 in Gold Melted.

$2,000,000 in Greenbacks Burned.

Joint Convention of the Legislature.

Passes Issued for the Destitute.

The Shower of Contributions.

A SHOWER.

CHICAGO, October 15.—It commenced raining about 12 o'clock last night and has continued up to this hour, 8 P. M., and looks as if it might continue for another eighteen hours.

THE EFFECT OF THE STORM

Has been to extinguish about all the flames that arose from the smouldering ruins of the great fire.

COAL FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The fires that prevailed in the immense piles of coal scattered all along the river have been about all extinguished. This will result in the saving of many thousand bushels of coal, which, if the rain had not come, would have been consumed. The result has also given confidence to our citizens, as from the losing continued through every night there was no dry as a tinder box and continually liable to ignite from many causes. It will also afford a full supply of rain water, which will immediately improve the condition of the water works, which are not yet in working order. The Custom House was opened to-day. It contained one million dollars in gold and two millions in greenbacks.

THE GOLD MELTED INTO AN ALMOST SOLID MASS,

And of course is safe in the shape of bullion. The greenbacks were entirely consumed, beyond recognition of currency. The greenbacks belonged to the Government, and are to be redeemed.

JOINT CONVENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An informal joint convention of the Legislature of Illinois assembled in Representative Hall, this city, this afternoon at one o'clock. The joint body came here for the purpose of inviting a committee of the citizens to confer with them and move such action as to the necessities of the present condition of Chicago seemed to demand. Lieutenant Governor Dougherty, President of the Senate, presided. Mayor Mason occupied the platform with him. John A. Logan, Chairman of the committee appointed at a meeting of citizens, presented a report from that committee in the shape of certain suggestions which have been held on the Illinois and Michigan Central Canal for three millions of dollars, by the city of Chicago should be assumed by the State, as provided for in the internal improvement act passed at a recent session of the Legislature, and that the amount be paid to the city at once, and the State should at once provide for the support of the various charitable institutions now sustained by the city and county, including the county insane hospital, &c. The report was discussed by Gen. Logan, who spoke eloquently, as also S. S. Fuller, Rev. Wm. Alvin Bonfield, M. F. Tooley, and others, and then referred to the joint convention for their consideration and action when they meet in Springfield. It was also suggested that the State taxes be remitted for the year, and the State assessment, in accordance with the present condition of affairs, be made.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

To-day passed a resolution that all outstanding contracts be settled on the average prices of Saturday, October 7th.

CIRCULAR OF MAYOR MASON.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Passes are being issued by the Relief Committee to the utterly destitute to all points in the United States and Canada, and to send work and shelter. All these passes will hereafter be signed by George M. Pullman, Chairman, and countersigned by the agents appointed to each of the railroads whose lines terminate here. The roads forming parts of lines leading from Chicago are respectfully requested to honor the passes. Chairman of the Committee of their willingness to honor such passes.

HARVEY D. COLVIN, Mayor.

MEETINGS OF BANK OFFICIALS.

The First National Bank of Chicago had a meeting of its stockholders this afternoon, and voted to open on Monday and proceed with their business as usual, paying all depositors on demand to the full extent of their deposits. The Union Stock Yard National Bank, located at Union Stock Yards, will be conducted by the fire, and have had no interruption of their business. Their customers are all live stock men, who have not suffered by the fire, nor by the great calamity. The bank pays all its obligations in currency or New York exchange.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The following order has been this day issued by Colonel Wood, Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Mail Service:

"OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF }
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE, }
CHICAGO, October 15, 1871.

"*To all Postmasters, Railway, Postal Clerks and Route Agents:*

"The order of October 12, to send all mail matter to the Pennsylvania Railroad postal cars and largely increase the distribution, is hereby revoked. All mails are ordered to be sent the same as previous to said order. Sufficient postal cars will be run over the road, and as far as in this office or to distribute all the mails as heretofore distributed at this office, without any delay. All railway mail agents and route agents are required to report for duty at their respective offices every morning until further notice. All leaves of absence are revoked. To you the country looks for the prompt distribution and delivery of their mail. In view of the unparalleled fire, and the great distributing point of the West redouble your exertions, and I expect that every officer having in charge the responsibility of removing from the postoffice here all the mails and registered letters, direct for saving them from destruction. Let no effort now be spared in distributing and delivering the mails, and I am with all confidence in the bravery through your hands.

Respectfully,
[Signed] GEORGE W. WOOD,
Assistant Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad Mail Service.

CHICAGO, October 15.—A furious gale prevailed in the city last night. It became

ALMOST A HURRICANE

by twelve o'clock, but subsided before morning. It created much alarm in the burnt district, especially those residing in the vicinity of the late fire. Fire brands were blown about in every direction; skeleton walls were undermined in many instances, and the tall buildings in the vicinity from foundation to apex. A panic prevailed,

PEOPLE RUSHING INTO THE STREETS,

From their dwellings, in many instances fearful that their houses would be prostrated and they buried beneath the ruins. The excitement and alarm was scarcely less than on the night of the great disaster. Fortunately, it had ceased after twenty-four hours' duration, and then prevented any conflagration as the result of the tornado.

THE SABBATH HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED IN A MARKED

In all the churches last standing. In many instances two and three congregations of different religious tenets have worshipped in the same edifices at different hours. A marked religious feeling prevailed among the worshippers. Of course the theme of all the preachers was the calamity. All spoke the hopefulness of the future of Chicago, both in her material and spiritual growth.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Collections were taken up in the various churches for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

MEETING OF OFFICERS OF NATIONAL BANKS—BUSINESS TO BE RESUMED TO-MORROW.

CHICAGO, October 15.—A meeting of the officers of the National Banks of Chicago was held at the office of the Third National Bank, at 12 o'clock to-day, on Sunday evening October 15, at six o'clock, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Hurlburt, Controller of the Currency, at the house of the latter gentleman, and Henry Greenbaum, of the German National, was elected secretary. A free exchange of views touching the condition of the Chicago banks, as affected by the late great fire, was had, and the meeting resolved upon a comparison of liabilities and resources that all the banks were perfectly solvent, and would resume business at once. The only delay asked by any of the banks was for sufficient time to convey their safes from the ruins to their places of business, and to arrange their books and office furniture. After a general discussion, in which everybody participated, on motion of Mr. Blair, President of the First National, the meeting adjourned to meet to-day at three o'clock, at which time it was unanimously resolved, Mr. Coalbaugh, President of the First National, in the chair, that the resolutions, which, after full discussion, was also unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The books and treasures of all the National Banks in the city, the safety of which was to some extent in question at the time of the fire on the 12th inst. were adopted, have been recovered intact; and, whereas, a careful examination of our vaults since that time has convinced us not only of our entire solvency but of our ability to carry on our business as usual without the slightest embarrassment to the public; therefore,

Resolved, That all the National Banks of this city will open their doors at the hour of 10 A. M. to-morrow occupied by them for the transaction of business on the 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Having ascertained from personal investigation that the National banks of Chicago are solvent institutions, and that notwithstanding the late fire they are able and ready to pay all their liabilities in coin or its equivalent, we hereby announce that the National banks of Chicago will open their doors for the transaction of business as usual on Tuesday morning, 17th instant, at ten A. M., and I hereby express my belief in their ben a. m., and I hereby express my belief in their ability to meet all their legitimate engagements on demand. (Signed) W. E. HURLBURT,
Comptroller of the Currency.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The telegraph reports the following additional subscriptions and offers of help for the sufferers in Chicago: Jersey City, $5,000; the Odd Fellows of New York State propose to raise $20,000; several prominent millmers of New York city have offered to duplicate all contributions of that class collected by September 1st free of charge. The receipts of the Buffalo industrial exposition to-day will be donated to Chicago. Collections were taken in all the Boston churches yesterday. Rev. Phillips Brooks, alone, will give $10,000, and with other churches $100,000, and will give $25,000 more. The Chinese merchants of that city gave, unsolicited, $1,300.

New Haven has given $20,000, and collections in her churches yesterday amounted to $8,000. Other cities and churches reached $70,000. Some in New York city churches on Saturday were $25,000. The amount given by Unica up far is $27,369. The amount given by Utica up far is $20,000.

MANSFIELD, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 15, 1871.

Mansfield has been doing her share towards the relief of Chicago, although her liberality has had no special notice in the telegraphic dispatches or local chronicle. "A car load of provisions and clothing was promptly sent on the first call for help, and a meeting of the Board of Trade appointed canvassers meeting of the Board of Trade appointed canvassers to solicit subscriptions, who on the following day hundred dollars were subscribed. Next day, Ward, and the work in that ward began. Next ward, and the work in that ward began. Next ward, and the work in that ward began. Next

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

Agents and others wanting extra copies of this issue of the Commercial, containing reports of the Sermons yesterday, should leave their orders at the Counting Room as early as possible.

THE Chicago calamity was very generally made the subject of discourse from the local pulpit yesterday. Reports of a considerable number of sermons are given herewith in which the lessons to be drawn from the great event are eloquently enforced. Nor did the action of our citizens and authorities escape attention. Not since the war has any single subject been so universally commented upon from the pulpit, as by a common impulse, as this great calamity.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* flares up at the suggestion of the St. Louis *Republican* that "no Democratic candidate be nominated for President in 1872." This proposition was made in good faith, and is understood to reflect the views of distinguished Democratic leaders, who in view of the elections during the present autumn, perceive no hope for the party in a square fight. But the *Enquirer* says: "It is no use to discuss this suggestion. It cannot and will not be adopted." It is no concern of the Republican party in what manner their opponents choose to meet their fate, since there is no longer any dispute about what it will be.

It would be a good thing if the railroad managers would regulate their time tables, so as to be able to run according to them. The habit of running trains behind time, and telegraphing all the time when and where to stop, and to go, is a ticklish business. The Chicago calamity seems to have had a singularly demoralizing effect upon railroad people generally.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

This is not true of the railroads out of Pittsburgh. The Fort Wayne and the Pan Handle roads have been running with the regularity of clock work. Trains with supplies have been sent through in extraordinarily quick time, and to the good management of these roads Chicago owes much for the remarkable promptitude with which every demand has been met. It remains only to be added that transportation of this description, as well as the carrying of hundreds—perhaps thousands—of persons, sufferers by the fire, have been free.

WE are requested by Professor LANGLEY to state that our "Friday's article on the Observatory assigns to him more merit than he can properly claim—in that the credit of procuring the aid of friends of the Observatory in clearing off its early debts, and in raising a very essential sum towards the endowment before he was called to its charge, belongs justly to GEORGE WOODS, LL.D., the present Chancellor of the Western University, and not to him." Of these facts we were well aware, and certainly we had no wish to ignore Dr. Woods's laborious, patient and well directed services in behalf of the Observatory. The truth is, that when referring to the pecuniary benefactions of which it had been the object, we thought solely of the credit due to the givers of the money, and for the moment quite failed to think of the eloquence of appeal, or of the urgency of solicitation by which some of them had possibly been induced to give.

THE demoralization which the results of the late elections have wrought upon the Democratic managing politicians is deep and general. We referred on Saturday to the remarkable suggestion of the St. Louis *Republican*, that no Democratic nomination for the Presidential succession should be made. It is now stated that HENDRICKS, VOORHEES, and other western leaders of the party, are concocting a plan for another new Democratic party, and "old stagers," by the new "Constitutional Union Party," with a platform sufficiently broad and liberal to take in all the political *flotsam* and *jetsam* of the country. Whether the consolidation of these disaffected elements would in the end be found to further the objects which its proposers have in view, is not so clear; but the fact that such a movement is seriously contemplated shows the extreme consternation and confusion into which the late elections have thrown the party. The most sensible thing which Democracy can do is to give up the fight finally and altogether. Notwithstanding the diversities of opinion existing among the people on minor issues, they are still as one man with regard to the great questions involving the peace and honor of the country. CANUTE retreated as the tide rose. Gentlemen, come in out of the wet.

A YEAR or eighteen months ago some of the newspapers had a good deal to say concerning AURELIE ANTOINE the First, king or emperor of Araucania and Patagonia. No reader of Spanish or of South America history could help taking a little interest in the fortunes of the Araucanian Indians for the sake of their past, and as for the French lawyer or pettifogger. M. DE TOUNENS, who claimed to be their sovereign, by right of conquest and election, it was impossible to foresee how soon his dubious and comical position among them might become one of political importance. It is now our painful duty to record that AURELIE ANTOINE the First, for the second time within six years, is enabled by fortune to sympathize with his imperial brother NAPOLEON the Third. He also is again a discrowned majesty, "a monarch retired from business." To avoid decapitation he had to flee from his ungrateful subjects. Having arrived safely in France, his native land, he has addressed to a Marseilles newspaper an account of his escape. Among those benefactors to whom his late majesty of Araucania and Patagonia, acknowledged himself indebted for acts of kindness while getting away from South America, is the representative of the United States at Montevideo, who offered him the use of a ship of war, which, however, he did not need, as, thanks to the lack of enterprise in the newspaper men of that city, the fleeing monarch succeeded in preserving his incognito while there. Some may be interested in knowing that M. TOUNENS now claims to have lately made many discoveries, the most important of which is an invention for neutralizing bullets, bombs, and such projectiles hurled by fire-arms." Anticipating the objection that this must be impossible, TOUNENS reminds the public that before FRANKLIN invented the lightning rod, it was not thought possible to neutralize the electricity of the clouds, and nevertheless it is now done.

Should any reader contemptuously ask—why report such absurdities? we remark the curiosity of the fact, as illustrating the character of the insane ambition of a certain class of adventurers. NAPOLEON the First, finding his royal career cut short at Waterloo, at once thought of entering on a career of exploration and invention as a means by which he might still make the world talk about him. True, there is a difference between the two men, though the moral difference may not be so great as it seems.

No DEFINITIVE idea can as yet be formed of the monetary loss involved in the destruction of Chicago, this amount being variously estimated at from a hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of dollars. While, however, there is no ground for excitement or panic, it is evident that the general financial and commercial interests of the country will be subjected to a severe strain. It must be borne in mind that the value of the property destroyed is a real and positive loss of so many millions, which will have to be replaced by external capital, and that the necessity of obtaining money to meet claims arising out of the disaster, is in many instances so imperative as for the time being to overcome considerations as to intrinsic values. This is probably the reason of the heavy decline in stocks during the past few days, the necessity of realizing immediate assets having carried the market down to a point below any intrinsic depreciation of values. The aggregate loss resulting to Eastern capitalists from this sympathetic depreciation of all kinds of corporate securities, a leading Philadelphia journal states, "mated by careful and cautious au- exceed the losses of the fire, which are probably equal to a year's neral Government, or the average loans of the New York city banks for last September. The decline in Government securities will, however, only be temporary, and although other securities may be expected to continue to fluctuate for some time to come, it seems likely that as the difficulty to obtain monetary accommodation is overcome, and the extent of the losses to be met becomes fully known, they will gradually assume a better complexion. Vagueness and uncertainty are in their very nature distracting and panicky, and although, as we have said, the strain on our general financial and commercial interests must be expected to continue heavily for a considerable period, the situation, now that we begin to see what it really is, while of sufficient gravity to call for the exercise of the utmost prudence and caution, is by no means beyond the capability of being repaired, if indeed the process of recuperation has not already commenced, as we think the elastic strength and courage with which the country has shouldered its tremendous load, and the universal feeling of confidence which is felt that it will come out of its crucial test unharmed, fully demonstrate that it has.

AN event of national importance takes place on Wednesday, in the formal opening of the European and North American Railroad connecting the United States and New Brunswick, extending from Bangor northeast and east to the frontier, where it is met by a New Brunswick road which runs to St. John. When the short line which is now building along the isthmus that connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick is completed, there will be a continuous route by rail from Boston to Halifax. The new railroad is also of importance in other ways than in opening a direct all-rail route between the United States and the maritime provinces of the Dominion; since it can hardly fail to increase the feeling in favor of annexation already extensively prevalent in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The increased travel and traffic between the United States and those provinces will inevitably draw more closely together people already strongly attracted by mutual interests, and only separated by slight barriers of feeling, custom and government. It will also open up a quicker route to Europe than any that now exists, and it is proposed to diminish the time still further by constructing a road to Whitehaven Bay, at the extreme eastern end of Nova Scotia, which is one hundred and twenty-five miles nearer Liverpool than Halifax. The opening on Wednesday is considered of sufficient consequence to warrant the attendance of the President and Cabinet, the Governor General of Canada, the Dominion Ministry, the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, and many other persons of note in both countries, who have signified their purpose of being present.

THE circular of Deputy Controller Green, prohibiting political assessments upon the employes of his department, was probably called forth by Tweed's requisition upon them for money for campaign purposes. But whatever may have been the cause of its promulgation, it will everywhere be regarded as timely and proper. Nothing can be more objectionable or indefensible than this enforced method of raising funds for partisan warfare, and it is to be hoped that the example thus set in New York may be followed throughout the country. The further notification of Mr. Green to his subordinates that they will be expected to work diligently and faithfully for their pay, and their pay only; to refuse presents and fees, and to look for promotion only as they deserve it, are steps in the direction of Civil Service reform which cannot fail to be productive of great public good, and will add to or furnish a hint to our own Civil Service Commissioners upon the approaching re-assembling of their Board. The principles laid down for the conduct of the Controller's department of New York are equally susceptible of application and enforcement on a wider scale; and it will hardly be questioned that the necessity of such a reform is as imperatively called for in the larger sense as in the lesser. Let all the public offices of the country be controlled and conducted with the sole view of securing honest, competent, and faithful public service.

THE events of the last week have proved that gallant Phil. Sheridan is still as much the man for an emergency as in the scarlet days of the war, and that whether fighting rebels or flame, restoring confidence to the dismayed troops at Winchester, or bringing order out of the Chicago chaos, he is equally heroic, alert and effective in his operations. That the entire city was not destroyed is owing to his instant perception of the necessity of the hour, and to the implicit faith which the people, only a moment before utterly distracted and paralysed, had in his leadership. And not only did he break the fire line and rescue the southern portion of the city from destruction, but it was he who first called the attention of the War Department to the necessity of sending food, blankets and tents to the sufferers; and it is largely to his coolness, energy and capacity for organization that the wonderful restoration of confidence and courage on the part of the people is due. "Thanks to God and General Sheridan," said the Mayor of the stricken city, in his proclamation to the inhabitants after the fire was subdued. The subsequent swift and inexorable justice which he caused to be executed on the desperadoes who were caught in the act of pillage is further evidence that he is exactly the man for Chicago's hour. It might be a good idea to transfer him to New York, presently.

News of trouble and rumors of possible civil war come to us from Liberia. Some two years ago the present Executive of that country, President Roye, was elected for the term of four years. Recently, however, the Congress of Liberia passed an act limiting the President's term to two years, and now the partisans of Roberts, who will be remembered as the predecessor of Roye, insist upon the immediate resignation of the latter and a new election by the people, Roberts himself being a candidate for the office. Roye refuses to resign, and declares his intention of serving out the term for which he was elected, in which he is sustained by a considerable party, and this refusal has given rise to a great deal of bitterness between the two factions. An affray lately occurred at the seat of government between the adherents of Roye and Roberts, in which the Collector of the port, a staunch supporter of the present incumbent, and one of the most able and prominent men of the country, was killed. This occurrence has added fuel to the already existing fire, and it is feared that Roberts, who is said to have quite a formidable backing, will raise the standard of open rebellion.

IT seems to be settled that the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature will have from seven to eight majority on joint ballot. The Senate is probably a tie, in view of which fact the Cincinnati *Enquirer* raises the question whether the Lieutenant Governor (a Republican) would have a casting vote in favor of party measures, such as the apportionment of Ohio into Congressional Districts, and other laws where the division would be as above stated. The constitution says that "no laws shall be passed in either house without the concurrence of a majority of all members elected thereto," and that the Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided," whereupon the *Enquirer* raises the question:

Is he a member elected to the Senate in a certain contingency, or does his casting vote only relate to questions of order that may be necessary for the transaction of the regular business? Can he make up the nineteen votes required in the Senate?

UNITED STATES MARSHAL JOHNSON, of South Carolina, who is just now the subject of much newspaper mention, and of so many deputations to Washington for the purpose of urging his removal, is a son of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland. He is charged with being in league with the Ku-klux and of neglecting, if not refusing, to carry out the act for the suppression of that unlawful organization. Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, however, sustains him, and the President has refused to entertain the charges against him for the present. It will be recollected that a similar pressure for his removal was last spring brought to bear upon the President, who then yielded to it and removed him; reinstating him, however, upon a better knowledge of the facts in the case, shortly afterwards.

THE appearance last week of Nilsson in opera at Boston, with one of the best companies ever seen in this country, is an event that would make a great sensation there, but for the overshadowing regreat for the Chicago calamity. Her acting of Margaret in Gounod's Faust is spoken of as the best ever seen, while her singing is superb, of course. She has since played in the Barber of Seville, Lucia and Martha; Daughter of the Regiment, and in Faust for the second time. She has contributed $1,000 from her Boston income to the Chicago fund, and this not for stage effect, but as expressing her own sincere feeling.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company have gone back to their old rates to and from Chicago. The superintendent says they were bound to drive away business, which, in consequence of the great calamity, was greater than could be done.

IF Cincinnati could reasonably claim to have sufficient hotel accommodations, both of which political conventions would be held here next year.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

How do you know that?

Losses of the Shoe and Leather Trade by the Chicago Fire.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says that probably the severest strain to which the eastern boot and shoe trade has ever been subjected will result from the Chicago calamity. At this season of the year the Chicago dealers, in common with dealers in all of the western and southern distributing points of the trade, accumulate large stocks of goods, which they are enabled to do, owing to a system of business and long credits that results in leading to repletion the western wholesalers once a year. In the fall of the year, also, the freight lines engaged in transporting millions of tons of produce from the West to the Eastern markets, reduce their tariff for return freights so low as to make it an object for the western merchants to take advantage of the low rates, the difference between September and February being usually two hundred per cent. in favor of the former month. Owing to these several influences, there can be no doubt but that Chicago had on hand at the time of the conflagration the largest stock of goods ever before at any one time in her possession. It is estimated that the destruction of boots and shoes will nearly foot up to a total loss of not less than $10,000,000 in value. Every shoe house in the East will feel the effect of this heavy loss. Many of them certainly must suffer severely. Worcester and Milford, producing about $12,000,000 yearly in boots principally, sell the bulk of their goods in the fall of the year, and nearly all to Chicago. This may be accepted as an indication of the heavy losses to be sustained by the shoe trade.

Apprehended Coal Famine in Cincinnati.

[From the Enquirer of Saturday.]

There is serious apprehension just now that our city is in danger of a coal famine. The price is lower than it has been at this season for several years; the supply of coal at present in the city will not last longer than three or four weeks, and unless there is an early rise to bring down the fleets of coal boats now in waiting, we may anticipate a fuel panic and much suffering. The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, provided a committee to confer with the railroad companies relative to the transportation of coal, in the event the canal channel is cut off. It was sensible to do so, though the probabilities are that there will be a rise in the river before many days, which will relieve all anxiety.

THE action of the House of Bishops at Baltimore on the 12th, with reference to the word "regenerate," is looked upon by the Evangelical party at New York as a great triumph on their side. The High Churchmen, and especially the Ritualists of the advanced school, who accept that interpretation, but say, "instead of harmonizing the church, it will have precisely the opposite effect, as time will show."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The company of revisers of the Old Testament version have finished Genesis and are proceeding with Exodus.

The manufacturers in Lowell, Massachusetts, have agreed to pay their hands hereafter by the hour instead of by the day, leaving it at the option of the latter whether they will work less than eight or more than ten hours per diem.

A New York paper, referring to the statement that the wooden pavements of Chicago caught fire from the blazing horses, and thus assisted to intensify the flames, remarks: It is certainly desirable to know whether the wood and composition pavements are really combustible. If they are, it would hardly be worth while to build fire proof houses, and at the same time to pave the streets in such a way as to render them liable to become as dangerous as the dry grass of the prairie when set on fire.

Two noted English patent agents are now in Washington for the purpose of thoroughly investigating our patent system and making themselves familiar with all its details, with a view of endeavoring to induce Parliament to throw aside the cumbrous British system and substitute the main features of the American system.

The St. Gothard Railway, with a tunnel about the length of that of the Mont Cenis, will, says the London *Times*, very soon be commenced. The capital necessary for the tunnel is about 60,000,000f., and for the lines to join the Italian and the Swiss Railway about 125,000,000f. Subsidies to the extent of 85,000,000f. have been voted by Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and the remaining 100,000,000f. will be taken by a syndicate, 65,000,000f. in bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, and 35,000,000f. in shares. It is estimated that at least seven to eight years will be required for the entire completion of the work.

PERSONAL.

In the course of an address, in response to a welcome from friends and neighbors upon his return to Auburn, Mr. Seward said: In the course of my wanderings I have seen, not all the nations, but some of the nations of every race on the earth. I have looked the whole human family in the face, taken by the hand and conversed with my fellow-man, in his lowest degradation and in his highest stage of civilization. I have found no nation so distant and no race so low that the character of an American citizen did not secure to me not merely safety, but also respect, consideration and affection. You may judge, therefore, whether, in returning to my own country, I have less reason to love and honor it.

According to a Scotch paper, Mr. Alexander, lord of the manor of Airdrie, being soon to marry Miss Fullerton, a member of an old landed family in ohio, the influential residents of Airdrie and district have resolved to celebrate the event by presenting the laird and lady with a congratulatory address and presentation. Mr. Alexander is better known to Americans as the great stock raiser of Kentucky, and one of the most prominent men of the West. Though a Scotchman, Mr. Alexander prefers to live in America. He has given up his Scotch title, but still retains his ancestral estate.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotchman* says a profound sensation was caused when Mr. Disraeli said, in his recent speech, when speaking of the health of the Queen, "The fact is we cannot conceal from ourselves that Her Majesty is physically and morally incapacitated from performing her public duties." So great, indeed, was the consternation caused by this unexpected and alarming announcement, that at the conclusion of the Right Honorable gentleman's speech the reporter present for the Press Association inquired of him whether he really intended to use the words "and morally." "Most certainly I did," replied the ex-Premier, "I used the word advisedly; but if you consider the expression too strong, you may substitute the word virtually for morally. Eventually the reporter, acting no doubt, under instructions from headquarters, suppressed the words "and morally" without putting any others in their stead.

The four Boston clergymen who preach to the largest congregations are the Revs. Brooks, Dunn, Fulton and Murray, all having churches near each other in the central part of the city. They represent entirely different denominations, and are as much unlike in creed, mind, appearance, style, and manners as any four men can be. No one of any of the congregations, it is said, could be induced under any circumstances to listen to any preacher than his own.

An Anchor to Windward.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating beneath the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint developes itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE.

MAGNOLIA

WILL CURE PERMANENTLY,

IN FIVE MINUTES' TIME, ANY CASE OF HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, FRESH SPRAINS, CRAMP COLIC, OR CROUP.

Every sufferer in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, is cordially invited to call at our office, No. 62 Fourth avenue, and be cured in five minutes' time. NO CHARGE.

MAGNOLIA

Is warranted to cure Corns, Bunions and Warts. All soreness and pain will vanish in three minutes after applying Magnolia.

MAGNOLIA

Is warranted to cure RHEUMATISM when all else has failed, and to cure

Falons, Swelled Joints, Old Sores,
Colds, Catarrh, Chilblains,
Bruises, Sore Throat, Earache, &c.

NO CHLOROFORM NO LAUDANUM NO HUMBUG.

MAGNOLIA

Cures Sweny, Spavin, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, and will cure Warts and Corns. Horse Shoulders while the animal is working. Office and Manufactory,

No. 62 Fourth Avenue.

S. M. ORR,

JEWELER,

114 Federal Street, Corner Park Way,

Allegheny,

Offers, for the next two weeks, his present well assorted stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Must be closed out to make room for HOLIDAY purchases.

NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY Have Removed to No. 72 Wood Street,

Hay's Block, above Fourth avenue, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers, where they are ready to issue Policies on Fire, Marine and Plate Glass. D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

We Have Just Received Our

FALL STOCK OF

CHANDELIERS,

Brackets,

PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c.,

For Gas or Oil,

And offer the Largest Stock ever offered in the the two cities, among which are some of the Latest and Finest Designs of

Gilt and Verd Bronzes.

Weldon & Kelly,

147 WOOD STREET.

Fall and Winter Goods.

R. H. PALMER,

105 MARKET STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

RIBBONS, SILKS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS,

Ladies' and Misses'

Hats and Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF

Lace Goods, Trimmings, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Are You Insured

The Insurance Co. of North America,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

With Cash Assets July, 1871,

$3,185,219 41.

Loses by the Chicago Fire About $500,000.

After Paying this Enormous Loss the Company will Still Have

$2,700,000,

AND AN ANNUAL INCOME OF

$2,000,000.

During a Financial Crisis

Prudent Business Men put their Trust in

Banks of Undoubted Solvency.

SO DURING A CRISIS IN

Fire Underwriting,

It becomes of vital importance to the insuring public that they put their trust in a TIME-HONORED, FIRE-TESTED, WEALTHY CORPORATION, which deals in UNDOUBTED SECURITY at a fair rate of premium.

Policies in this Company written and LOSSES PAID by

WILLIAM L. JONES,

1p 84 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

CARD.

Arrott and Lockhart's

Insurance Agency

No. 167 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Continental Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.,
Niagara Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.,
Lorillard Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.,
Yonkers Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.,
North American Fire Insurance Co. N. Y.
Hanover Fire Insurance Co. N. Y.,

WITH

COMBINED ASSETS OVER

$5,500,000,

Notifies their Customers that their Losses at Chicago are in Rapid Process of Settlement, and will be met without embarrassment.

These Companies continue business with undiminished Capitals and Large Surpluses and issue Policies at Rates Commensurate with the Risk Assumed.

ARROTT & LOCKHART,

Insurance Agency,

167 WOOD STREET.

QUEEN

Fire Insurance Co.

Of Liverpool and London.

CAPITAL,

£2,000,000 or $10,000,000.

A large Fund held in this Country for the benefit of Policy Holders. The Queen had no Risks in Chicago.

The Queen Insurance Co. issues Policies against Loss and Damage by Fire at Rates commensurate with the Risk Assumed.

Losses Promptly Paid in this country without reference to England. For Insurance, apply to

ARROTT & LOCKHART,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

167 WOOD STREET.

Insurance Agency.

Geo. W. Dean,

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Washington Insurance Co., of New York, Cash Assets, $806,059 64.

Enterprise Insurance Co., of Philad'a., Cash Assets, $612,334 40.

Union Insurance Co., of Bangor, Me., Cash Assets, $421,204 56.

A dispatch received this day from Mr. Henry Weston, Vice President of the Washington, Insurance Co., of New York, states that the "Company is all Right," and I am prepared to issue policies as before the Chicago Fire, assuring the public of the perfect solvency of the Company.

The Enterprise having established her Chicago Agency for but a few months, loses but a comparatively small amount.

A dispatch from the New York Managers of the Union, says, "Union loses nothing by Chicago Fire."

GEO. W. DEAN, Agent.

Are You Insured in Solvent Cos.?

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ORGANIZED 1829.

ASSETS AUGUST 1st, 1871.

$3,194,411 57.

Losses by Chicago Fire, $500,000.

SHE STILL OFFERS HER POLICY HOLDERS THE SECURITY OF

$2,700,000.

The Franklin will pay all her Losses by the recent great fire in Chicago, without disturbing One Dollar of her Permanent Securities.

COFFIN & KELLOGG, Gen'l Agents,

Cor. Third Ave. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN

WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,

OF ALL GRADES,

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAILEY & C

Chestnut and 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,

At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Goods sent by Express on approval. Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.

MWF

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

NEW STOCK JUST OPENED.

LARGE ASSORTMENT, BEST STYLES,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
PIECE DRUGGETS,
DRUGGET SQUARES,
OIL CLOTHS, all widths.

Our Stock of Tapestry and Body Brussels is very Large and Attractive.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

I have now on hand a Complete Assortment of every description of

CARPETING,

The Very Latest Designs and New Styles of Coloring admirably suited to the

FALL SEASON.

Druggets, Carpet Lining, &c.

Henry M'Callum

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

THE CHEAPEST

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe House

IN THE CITY.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 and 55 Wood Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FALL STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes

AND

RUBBERS,

Comprising all Styles and Qualities, bought at the Low est Prices direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at the Lowest New York and Boston Prices, thus saving freight and expenses.

Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at Factory Prices.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Country Merchants, when in the city, call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save TEN PER CENT. by buying here.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The Gard Brick Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are

30,000 per Day.

And in quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the

Very Lowest Possible Prices.

All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.

Acknowledged Everywhere

AS THE

Best Boots and Shoes,

THOSE FASTENED WITH

Cable Screw Wire

The Pliability, Durability and Economy of these Goods are fast rendering them THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET, their superiority over either Sewed or Pegged Work being fully established on the first trial.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

All Genuine Goods bear the Patent Stamp on the Bottom.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?

WITH

Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying

Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,

No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

G. C. Bailey & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND WOOD CASE

Hydrants and Street Washers

These are sold at the same price as the ordinary Hydrant, and are superior articles. Their construction allows all repairs to be made without digging up thus saving trouble and expense. Call and examine at

No. 6 NINTH ST.

WILLIAM F. ROBB,

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for nearly all the States.

Office: No. 149 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Prompt attention will be given to the taking of Depositions and the Acknowledgment of Deeds.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY,

Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of

Silks and Velvets,

Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Night Drafts on London.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS

237 LIBERTY

AND

244 PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 3 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated

SWEET CATAWBA,

Warranted to keep, on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.

GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling.

DRY GOODS.

Millinery Goods,

For Fall and Winter,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

NEW HATS AND BONNETS,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS AND PLUMES.

Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets,

Black and Colored Silk Velvets.

FURS, FURS.

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear

Shawls and Skirts.

At 50c, Balmoral Skirts—full size.
At $1 25, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy, a great bargain.
At $1 75, Ladies' Seamless Felt Skirts.
At 62c, Gent's Cloth Shirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Drawers.
At $2 50, Ladies' Fall Shawls—full size.
At $1 25, White Marseilles Quilts.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Dress Goods.

BLACK AND WHITE SILKS,

PLAIN GREY SILKS.

SHAWLS,

A SPLENDID STOCK JUST OPENED BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Grand Opening

OF

FALL GOODS.

Woolen Sacques, Hoods, Scarfs

NUBIAS, Etc.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

IN EVERY VARIETY.

New Silk Scarfs, Ribbons, etc

AT LOWEST FIGURES.

Soiled Woolen Goods,

50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

NEW SILK, GINGHAM AND COTTON

UMBRELLAS.

An Immense Stock of Fall Goods Received at the Popular House of

Morganstern & Co's

78 and 80 Market Street.

MWF

MANUFACTURERS.

ECLIPSE

STEAM

GENERATORS.

Have Qualities which no other Boilers can rightfully Claim.

Complete provision for Expansion and Contraction. A Thorough and Effective Circulation. Securing Safety, Economy and Durability.

2 to 1,000 Horse Power.

Sectional, Circulating, Self-Cleaning, Stationary, Portable, Marine and Steam Heating

Eclipse Boilers

AND

FITTINGS

OF ALL KINDS.

BOLLMAN, KILGORE & CO.,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Illustrated Circulars, References, &c., furnished on application.

PITTSBURGH

Wire Works.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

NO. 35 MARKET STREET.

JAS. R. TAYLOR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

WOVE WIRE, SEIVES,
SAND AND COAL SCREENS,
FENDERS, TRAPS,
CAGES AND WIRE WORK,

OF ALL KINDS.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON PIPE FITTERS

AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,

AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

STEAM PUMPS.

ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.

MWF

M. B. COCHRAN,

143 LIBERTY STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE HARE'S HOTEL,

DEALER IN

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

AND

Manufacturers' Supplies

Has constantly on hand a Complete Stock of TAPS and DIES, E

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, October 14, 1871.

The week that closes to-day has been a most eventful one. In point of calamity and loss from fire it has scarcely a parallel in the history of the world. But while the disaster to Chicago is not equaled by any previous calamity by fire, it is not paralleled represented in activity and energy unequaled, and soon she will resume her position as the Garden City of the West. A good portion of the seven hundred millions of dollars which constitute the circulation of the country, will go to the rebuilding and advancement of that city. As large as the loss is in a few months, it will be regarded as surmountable by being equally distributed throughout the country and Europe. There is no loss either by fire or flood but has its compensation. The leading products—wheat, pork and cotton, and the general articles of export advance in price as the supply is cut off. Chicago being the great distributing point for the West and Northwest, and to a large extent for the manufactures of our own city, prices will advance, and this compensation will in a measure mitigate the losses. Besides, the destruction of Chicago will create a vast amount of business this winter. It will give employment to laborers, mechanics, and manufacturers. These must and will be paid. The demand for currency will be enhanced. Even now there are sensible proofs that the movement has begun. Particularly the effect will be that the insurance companies will sell about twenty-five millions of securities and employ the money in building a new city. This vast sum of fixed capital will be converted into floating capital. It will be taken from its retreat in the vaults of the companies who have kept it idle. It will be made to supply work to the industrious and the skillful operator.

—The statement of the New York city banks to-day was much better than anticipated in the face of the sudden demand for unusual remittances to Chicago, and must be considered very well, indeed, when the lock-up of four millions of greenbacks is also taken into account. The legal tender average is now understood to be a rising one. About one-fifth of our bank capital is under the State system, and subject to but the 25 per cent. rule, which in a time like this too much resembles castiron; and it is likely that Monday will show the State banks to have run down their reserves to strengthen their associates under the national system.

Government bonds continue on the recovery, and the 1867's scarce enough to be lending at only 2 per cent. interest on the money of Gotham's Bulls.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 14, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
C. & R.	85¼	87½	87¾	87¾	88⅛
Do. Scrip	70	70	70	70	70
Erie	26⅞	27⅛	27¼	27¼	27½
Reading	94¾	95	95	95	95
Harlem			120		
Mich. Cent			113		
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	94¾	94	94½
Illinois Cent	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113½	113¾
C. & N. W.	83	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Do. pref	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Rock Island	94¾	95	95	95	95
St. Paul	54¾	55¾	54⅝	54¾	54¾
Do. pref	70	70	70	70	70
Tol. & Wabash					49¾
Do. pref					90
Fort Wayne	90		90		89½
Ohio & Miss	37		37		37
Ohio & Alleg					113
Do. pref	112¾		112¾		
Cleve. & Erie	7		7		7
C. C. C. & I.	103½		103½		103½
Canton	50		50		50
W. U. Tel	35¾		35¾		35¾
Quicksilver	17¾		17¾		17¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Ex	81		81		81¼
Wells Fargo	89		89¼		89¼
American Ex	52		52¼		52¼
U. S. Ex	49		49		49
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	56¼
Philadelphia and Erie	24½
Lehigh Navigation	44
Catawissa preferred	46
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46⅝
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	94

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed business notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 14, 1871.

REMARKS—Produce of all kinds is arriving quite freely. Apples are particularly abundant, and should the receipts increase as they have for the past week, a great change in prices may be looked for. Butter—The market is full, as our prices have been equaled to those in the East, hence Western shippers have been pouring in their stock, and under large receipts the market is dull and glutted. The great portion of butter on hand and held by commission houses will have to be sold low, if at all. Eggs—Fresh are scarce, and sell readily. A few limed have made their appearance, but do not meet ready sale. Cider—Prime fresh, in small lots, is in good demand, but it is too early for large dealers to take hold. Chestnuts—The market is full and prices lower. Dried fruit—Peaches and apples are scarce, good bright stock being inquired after. Flour—There is no change in prices, but stocks are held very firmly at quotations. Grain is coming in rather more freely, and prices are a shade better. Groceries—There has been an advance of ½c per pound on coffees. Bacon and provisions—We have no change to note in prices, and are reported a fair trade demand. Cheese remains unchanged in price. Potatoes—The market is fully supplied, being rather in excess of the demand. Buckwheat flour is coming in slowly and sells well up in the figures. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 90c bbls. Under heavy receipts prices are lower. We are reported as follows: Prime at $3 00@3 25; fair to good $2 25—2 75 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Common soda, 3½c; refined, 4¾@4¼c; pearls, 9¾c; pots, 7½c; nitrate soda, 3½c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 15c ₱ gallon.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The circular rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₱ ton, $8 50.

BRANS—The market is more active, with sales white: navy at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bush.

CIDER—Sweet cider is arriving freely and meets ready sale at $5 50@6 50 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—Receipts 226 boxes. Prices are firm and unchanged; extra factory New York Goshen to bring 16c, but the ruling figures are 14@15c; Ohio Goshen 13@14c; Ohio Factory Dairy 11@12c; Ohio Flat 11@12c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—A fair trade demand is reported at unchanged rates. We are reported sales at the following figures: Prime Cincinnati sugar cured hams 17½@17½c; second quality do 16½@16¾c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 13½@13c; ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11 @11½c; dried beef hams 13¼ @13¾c; Cincinnati kettle, 16c; Pittsburgh butchers' lard 8@8½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 9@9½c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11@9½c; 11@9¾.

CHESTNUTS—The market is abundantly supplied and we lower our quotations to $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a more active demand, particularly for light stock. We quote as follows: Peaches—Halves at 9½@10c per lb; quarters 7@7½c; mixed 5@5½c; dried apples 6@6½c.

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling prices for the varieties named: Boston or butter, 9½c; lemon sac, fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster 12½c; Scotch 12½c; soda 12½c; sugar 10c; water 10c; wine 16c; sugar jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 13c; sugar jumbles 14c.

BREWSTUFFS—The demand has slightly increased and we are reported sales at 33@35c ₱ ₱.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans ₱ doz. $1 75; ½-lb do ₱ doz $2 75; 1-lb can ₱ doz $5 ₱ per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 ₱ dozen; common, $1 50@2 50 per doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The arrivals are on the increase, and prices a shade lower. We are reported sales at 4½@5c ₱ ₱.

BUTTER—Receipts 92 packages. Prices are lower; good to prime roll 16@18c ₱ ₱; common to medium 12@16c.

CRANBERRIES—We are reported sales of the following figures: Jersey $11@12 ₱ bbl; Western $10; Cuckett's Bell Berries $—.

CANDLES—The market is steady at 19c; for star, full weight; 17c for short weight; mould 19@19½c.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales of standard brands at 34c ₱ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $5 50.

EGGS—Increased receipts has had the effect of reducing prices. We quote fresh at 28@29c per dozen, limed not quotable.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last foot up 840 barrels. We have no alterations to make in our quotations. The stocks held by mills and stores are fully equal to meet all home demands with enough to spare for shipment. Following are the ruling prices: Fancy brands winter ₱ 26; good Ohio, winter $7 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 50; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Mills' National, white wheat $8 00; Panhandle, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Glory, family $8; $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 ₱ bbl. We are reported an active home demand, with not a few orders for shipment at these figures.

GROCERIES—As above stated there has been an advance of ½c per ₱ on coffees, while refined sugars are a fraction lower. Trade is reported quite active. We alter quotations to the following:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21@21½c; Java 25@26c; Laguayra 20@21c; Mocha 25c; pure roasted coffee 28c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 85@90c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 90; prime $1 60.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee, 13¼c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12¼c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¾c; prime 10¾@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾@8½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 37½c; mills 35c; silver drips 60@65c; lowgrades 30@32c.

GRAIN—The following were the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat sacks	2,122	Oats sacks	1,345
Rye sacks	872	Barley sacks	1,983
Corn sacks	810		

Calling in at the Grain and Produce Exchange we found no record of sales, or the transaction of any business whatever. Late advices from Chicago represent that the loss of wheat by the fire is not so heavy as at first reported, and it is now believed that 1,500,000 bushels will cover the entire loss. This has shaped the excitement created during the early part of the week, and the market is now quiet and steady. The receipts of wheat are not heavy and the mills take all good lots offering. The ruling rates are for red $1 45@1 47, and $1 50@1 52 for white. Corn—Shelled, on spot, on bulk and 72c in sacks; sales of two cars to arrive, at 68c. Oats—There is an active demand and prices are 2@3c higher, with light supply. We are reported sales of mixed at 45@46c; white 45@46c per bushel. Rye—Quiet and steady with sales at 90@92c for prime western. Barley—There is no change in prices. We quote fair to prime spring at 86@85c; fall 90@95c.

HAY—Sales on wharf and track at $22@26 per ton for baled.

HOPS—We are reported sales at the following figures: New 17@18c per ₱; old 7@9c; old 67@9c. The crop is coming in slowly and the demand is light.

HIDES—In light demand at 2½@2½c.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers' green salted slip 14@16c; do call 16@18c.

HONEY—There is a better demand; sales made at 25@26c ₱ ₱.

LIME—Rough Kentucky fetches $165 ₱ ton; dressed 12½c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Pittsburgh No. 1 72@75c; No. 2 60c; Cincinnati and Chicago extra No. 1 78@80c; No 2 60@65c per gal.

POTATOES—The market is overstocked and prices weaker. We quote: Peachblows 60@75c per bushel; Jersey Sweets $3 00 per barrel; Baltimore do $3 00 to 3 50.

ONIONS—The demand is improving; sales at $2 75@3 25 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Middlings ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 05; chopped corn and oats $1 25; bolted corn meal 80c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Supply abundant—young fry 40c; coop, 40 to 45c per pair; old 55c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₱ ₱; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¼@5c; wrapping, straw, 2½@3c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 4c ₱ ₱.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ½ ₱ cans $1 50; ½ $3; 1 $6 ₱ doz.

QUINCES—The supply is not large and prices firm; sales at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

SALT—We are reported sales by the car load at $1 85, and in a small way at $2 00 ₱ bbl.

SEED—Steady; sales of clover at 7c made at $; timothy at $3 40@3 50; flaxseed $1 80 ₱ bush.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4½c ₱ ₱.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8c ₱ ₱.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 16c.

WHISKY—Highwines 96c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 @at 15 c. Jamison; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 16, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts	Exports	Exports
	Crude ₱ pipe Line.	Crude ₱ pipe Line.	Refined.
	River & R. R.	River & R. R.	V. R. R.
Monday, October 9	5,698	320	3,410
Tuesday, October 10	4,940		
Wednesday, October 11	4,967		3,423
Thursday, October 12	2,982	393	5,424
Friday, October 13	2,939	1567	8,415
Saturday, October 14	3,064	233	3,519
Total for week	24,580	1,096	12,591
Since January 1	892,270	83,920	464,750
To October 14, 1871	917,850	84,616	486,341
Same time 1870	886,740	119,792	483,221
Same time 1869	675,097	99,438	330,686
Same time 1868	907,960	148,058	490,092

BUSINESS.

Another dull week has been added to the many ones that have previously gone before. The oil trade in this vicinity continues in a very demoralized condition. This, however, is no news to the general trade, for who by this time does not become familiar to this kind of movement. As relates to prices we have nothing new to note. Dealers are sufficiently wide apart in their views to prevent transactions. How long this will be the situation of the market is more than we can tell. The receipts of the raw material continues liberal. The next question, what will become of the same, time only can determine. Refiners contend that there is no money in refined at the present prices, that crude must decline or refined advance before they could justify themselves in starting their refineries. The exports of refined exist continues liberal.

THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	24,580	24,580

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to October 14, 1871	917,850
Same time 1870	886,740
Same time 1869	675,097
Same time 1868	907,960
Same time 1867	669,774
Same time 1866	405,400
Same time 1865	405,893

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,822	1,096
Allegheny Valley Railroad	15,845	11,495
Total	17,167	20,667

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to October 14th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	153,468	119,792	84,616
Allegheny Valley Railroad	330,686	482,221	486,957
Total	484,154	602,013	486,341

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	2,000	1,000
Refined, barrels		
Total	2,000	1,000

Saturday's Transactions.

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation, buyers not disposed to take hold. In the absence of sales we quote nom.nally spot at 12½c, s o, all year, 11¾c; b o, all year, 12¾c.

Parker's $4 67¾; Lower Creek $4 90; Oil City, $5 05 ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

We have nothing new for our readers in regard to this article. The nominal rates were spot 24¼c, October 24¾c, November 24¾c, December 24¾c. This means that oil can be obtained for any delivery this year at 24¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 14.—The Herald says: The market remains quiet and unchanged with buyers bidding a little less than yesterday and sellers still holding for the best prices of the past week. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls Upper Creek Church Run, spot	4 70
1,000 bbls Upper Creek, P. T. Co's	4 62½
1,200 bbls Upper Creek, P. T. Co's	4 60
500 bbls Lower Creek, spot	4 80
500 bbls Rouseville	4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 92½
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 05

NEW YORK, October 14.—Closing of the 13th: Crude in bulk quiet and steady; 12¾c bid; refined 14¼c; refined more in buyers favor, but steady; sales cargo of 42,500 bbls at 23½c; cases in fair demand; offered at 28¾c. Philadelphia delivery: Prices rather easier and market quiet. We quote refined for the month at 24¼@24¾c.

OIL CITY, October 14.—Market quiet and no disposition to operate; ordinary, on lower creek, held at $4 85; 47 gravity, Oil City, held at $5 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 14.—Market quiet at $5 00@5 05.

ROUSEVILLE, October 14.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 70 to $4 85. No transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Market quiet; S. W. crude 24c; cases 28½c; sales none; November and December 24c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PLEASANTVILLE, October 14.—Market very dull; none offering.

ROUSEVILLE, October 14.—Market unchanged, offering from $4 50 to $4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 14.—Market very weak at $4 @4 85. No transactions.

OIL CITY, October 14.—Market quiet and unchanged from yesterday's quotations. No transactions have been reported.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14—5 P. M.—Crude 14c; Refined, October, 24c; November and December 24c.

NEW YORK, October 14, 3 P. M.—Market dull and prices unchanged. We quote spot nominally at 25½c, and all the month at 22½c, with only 20½c bid. The crude market is dull and nothing doing. Spot is held at 13c; reported sale of a small cargo at 13c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
T P Miller	Wesson, Wood & Co	80
T P Miller	Crystal Oil Works	74
T P Miller	Wm. Wesson & Co	80
T F Miller	Ohioens Oil Works	240
Clark, Wilkins & Co	Ohioens Oil Works	240
A Smuck	Standard Oil Works	468
Hopkins, Forman & Co	Keystone Oil Works	314
Jas Bushnell	Model Oil Works	948
Jas Bushnell	Union Oil Works	948
Bates & G	Union Oil Works	148
McKinley & Co	Superior Oil Works	240
H S Duncan	Pittsfield Bros	1 car

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W Wilson & Co	Crystal Oil Works	74
Wm. Tweedie	Standard Oil Works	468
Commercial Oil Works	Model Oil Works	948
Keystone	Keystone Oil Works	240
Union Oil Works	Union Oil Works	948
Total		2,974

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Mentzer, H. & Co, 312 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 373 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments, 685

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R.-W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, October 13, 1871.

Triumph Oil Co., 153 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 260 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Heald Bly & Co, 85 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

J A McKee & Sons, 428 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co., 230 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. M. Reiter, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 461 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 581 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 461 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Co, 260 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Evans & Waring, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments, 4,136

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¼@114¼.

NEW YORK, October 14—P. M.

MONEY

Easier at 7 ₱ cent. currency.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108½.

BANK STATEMENT

Unfavorable. The banks are a million and a quarter below the legal limit. Following are the changes:

Loans, decrease	$4,545,200
Specie, decrease	388,400
Circulation, increase	23,000
Deposits, decrease	7,451,000
Legal tenders, decrease	3,764,200

GOLD.

Gold steady at 114¼@114¼. In the morning loans were made flat, but soon from seven per cent. per annum to 1-16 per day was charged for carrying. Clearings about $71,600,000. Exports to-day about $280,000; for the week $816,308.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher. Market closed firm, when the highest prices of the day were current.

Coupon 1881		5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	115	5-20s, 1868	112½
5-20s, 1864	115	5-20s, 1869	112½
5-20s, 1865, old	115	Currency 6s	111½
5-20s, 1865, new	115		

STATE SECURITIES

Lower, particularly Tennessees and North and South Carolinas.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	60
Tennessees, old	68½	North Carolinas, old	33¼
Tennessees, new	68½	North Carolinas, new	30
Virginias, new	68		

STOCKS.

The stock market opened steady on a diminished volume of business. The dealings were well distributed, and without special feature. Toward the close the market was strong and buoyant, and there was a sharp advance in the prices. Western Union led the upward movement, advancing from 85¾ to 89. Reading, Lake Shore and Northwestern were next in order of advance. The dealings in Western Union were very large and there was much activity in the general list.

W. U. Telegraph	89	Rock Island	96¼
Quicksilver	17¾	A. T. Central	95
Mariposa	1	St. Paul	50
Preferred	11¾	Preferred	94½
Adams Express	81¾	Wabash	50¾
Wells Fargo Express	89¼	Preferred	90
Amer'n Express	52¼	Fort Wayne	94
U. S. Express	49	Terre Haute	—
Pacific Mail	46¾	Preferred	90
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Miss	37¾
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	83½	Preferred	116
Erie	27¼	Ohio & Alleg	113½
Preferred	50	Cleve., Col. and Cin	84
Reading	95¼	Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne	130
Preferred	125	Lake Shore	95¼
Hanibal & St. Joseph	34	Illinois Central	113¾
Michigan Central	119	Union Pacific	39¾
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	91	Union Pacific Bonds	101¾
Northwestern	87½	Union	87¾
Northwestern Pref'd	87½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Cotton demand good; middling uplands 20c. Flour dull; superfine western and state $5 45@5 60; common to fair extra $5 80@6 30; good to choice do $6 35@7 65; white western extra $7 65@7 90; Ohio extra $7 50@7 65; St. Louis $7 30@8 25. Rye flour steady and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 94@96c. Wheat closed dull; spring No 2 $1 51@1 55; winter red western $1 56@1 68; amber Michigan $1 56@1 68. Rye, barley and malt dull. Corn firm; western mixed in store 56@56½c; afloat 59c; yellow 80c. Oats dull and declined; western and Ohio 39@42c. Hay steady. Hops firm at 35@40c for 1871, 20@30c for 1870, 10@ 20c for 1869, and 6@10c for 1868. Beef dull and heavy. Pork steady; new mess $19 25@19 50; prime $16 50@16 75; old mess $16 50@16 75; prime $16 25@16 50; prime mess $17 25@17 50. Beef hams dull and heavy at $26@28. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies, 9½c; pickled shoulders 6c. Middles firm; long clear 9@9½c; short clear 10@10½c. Lard quiet; steam 12¾@12¾c; kettle 12¾@13c. Butter 16@16½c; November and December 16@16½c; dull; western 12@16c; State 14@20c. Cheese dull at 10@13c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The dry goods market remains steady and firm. Following are the prices: Print cloths, 58c for Atlantic; 58½c for Allendale; 59c for Pocasset; 59½c for Hamilton; 60c for Lonsdale; 61c for Hamilton; 62c for Lonsdale; 63c for Pocasset; 64c for Allendale; 65c for Atlantic; 66c for Lonsdale; 67c for Hamilton; 68c for Lonsdale; 69c for Pocasset; 70c for Hamilton; 71c for Lonsdale; 72c for Pocasset; 73c for Hamilton; 74c for Lonsdale; 75c for Pocasset; 76c for Hamilton; 77c for Lonsdale; 78c for Pocasset; 79c for Hamilton; 80c for Lonsdale; 81c for Pocasset; 82c for Hamilton; 83c for Lonsdale; 84c for Pocasset; 85c for Hamilton; 86c for Lonsdale; 87c for Pocasset; 88c for Hamilton; 89c for Lonsdale; 90c for Pocasset; 91c for Hamilton; 92c for Lonsdale; 93c for Pocasset; 94c for Hamilton; 95c for Lonsdale; 96c for Pocasset; 97c for Hamilton; 98c for Lonsdale; 99c for Pocasset; $1 for Hamilton; $1 01 for Lonsdale; $1 02 for Pocasset; $1 03 for Hamilton; $1 04 for Lonsdale; $1 05 for Pocasset; $1 06 for Hamilton; $1 07 for Lonsdale; $1 08 for Pocasset; $1 09 for Hamilton; $1 10 for Lonsdale; $1 11 for Pocasset; $1 12 for Hamilton; $1 13 for Lonsdale; $1 14 for Pocasset; $1 15 for Hamilton; $1 16 for Lonsdale; $1 17 for Pocasset; $1 18 for Hamilton; $1 19 for Lonsdale; $1 20 for Pocasset; $1 21 for Hamilton; $1 22 for Lonsdale; $1 23 for Pocasset; $1 24 for Hamilton; $1 25 for Lonsdale; $1 26 for Pocasset; $1 27 for Hamilton; $1 28 for Lonsdale; $1 29 for Pocasset; $1 30 for Hamilton; $1 31 for Lonsdale; $1 32 for Pocasset; $1 33 for Hamilton; $1 34 for Lonsdale; $1 35 for Pocasset; $1 36 for Hamilton; $1 37 for Lonsdale; $1 38 for Pocasset; $1 39 for Hamilton; $1 40 for Lonsdale; $1 41 for Pocasset; $1 42 for Hamilton; $1 43 for Lonsdale; $1 44 for Pocasset; $1 45 for Hamilton; $1 46 for Lonsdale; $1 47 for Pocasset; $1 48 for Hamilton; $1 49 for Lonsdale; $1 50 for Pocasset.

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THE PULPIT

AND

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

TEACHINGS OF THE CALAMITY.

Universalist Church, Corner of Third Avenue and Grant Street. Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark.

"We have heard a voice of fear, of trembling, and not of peace." Jer. xxx. 5.

There is a subdued and solemn murmur in our land; the sky is festooned with sorrow, and even nature is weeping her tears in the rain drops now falling; weeping for the desolation of Chicago.

We little dreamed last Sunday of the sorrow so near our souls; of the calamity which has since befallen our nation. In our discourse last Sunday morning we spoke of the material want of man so beautifully and directly set forth in the Lord's prayer—"Give us this day our daily bread,"—we did not think we would be called upon so soon to give our aid and comfort to the stricken inhabitants of our beloved western city.

The eyes of the nation and the whole world are centered upon a city in ashes, which only a few weeks ago we could point with pride to the world as a monument of financial industry and skill.

To understand and thoroughly appreciate the suffering existing there, we must be partakers of that suffering in part at least ourselves, and many are partakers, not only here but elsewhere, is apparent from the depression in the money market in New York and in Europe, as we are apprised by cable despatches that our bonds and securities are greatly depressed. While a blow such as this is dealt to a single city and the whole mercantile and monetary world is disturbed, we can form a faint conception of the magnitude of the calamity which has befallen the City of the Lakes.

When the telegraph announced the sad intelligence of this hourly increasing horror, it touched the nation's sympathy as no other heart-appeal had the nation's sympathy as no other heart-appeal had the hearts of her citizens as well.

We, Americans, are unlike the inhabitants of the Old World; we scatter hither and thither, our blood and kin are distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land, and hence it is that the calamity of one part not only becomes a calamity to all parts in the commercial sense, but in the individual sense as well. We mourn for the sorrows of distressed relatives and friends in Chicago, and thus our hearts are linked together from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. We are to-day mourners, each and every one of us. We have lost friends in these piles of ruins, or are called to help living brethren in immediate need.

Closely following, or in fact lapping over this one disaster, comes the awful news from the States of Michigan and Wisconsin that the same fire fiend is devastating the country for miles, and laying waste whole villages and hamlets with fearful destruction of human life.

It almost seems that the covenant God made with Noah upon leaving the Ark was now to be verified in the destruction of the world by fire. I say it seems, but I cannot believe that time has yet come, or that it is even the remote purpose of the Divine Love so to do.

It would be difficult for me to even attempt to give you an idea of the ruin and desolation that has and still exists in Chicago. Our reporters have already given the most graphic and heartrending detailed accounts. The picture is too appalling for a second view.

The elections just passed were hardly known to have come and gone, so much more important seemed our action to relieve our suffering friends.

We assemble here to-day to express our sympathies, to learn our duty as Christians, and to draw from this sad tale of woe a lesson for all time to come.

There will doubtless fall from nearly every pulpit in our city to-day, the question, which is the opinion of the Christian community, that this calamity was a judgment of God upon this city because of her sin and wickedness. I pray God to forgive this rash judgment on the part of the Christian ministry. I cannot see why God should visit one city and rest His vengeance upon its inhabitants more than another, particularly in these modern days when we all seem equally guilty before the Most High of indulging in sinful practices and acts. I will accept this as a God's judgment, provided, however, that they who hold this opinion will be careful to carry it to its utmost extent; that every ill, that all sickness, plague and pestilence that overtakes man in his daily walk is the direct judgment of the Almighty. If this be true, then we are not free agents, and every responsible act, and one for the Creator, and we all but mere tools and creatures of momentary providences and more than all, we, as the citizens of Chicago, should at once prepare to flee to the mountains at once, before the destroying angel passes this way.

In my mind we must look upon this calamity not as a visitation of God's displeasure, but as a serious reason upon human carelessness, or perhaps inadequacy of the fire department, and from the fact that the majority of the frame houses and over all a severe wind which flamed every coal into a brand to ignite whatever obstructed its path-way.

The results of this calamity are manifold; among the most important of which is the sympathy and influence of our American people, the almost instantaneous response to the cry of distress. It is a pleasant beyond all praise, to see the noble and the magnanimous spirit which has prompted us as Americans to do a heart's duty. Already vast sums of money and supplies have been pouring into the lap of our distressed sister city, and in the individual acts of generosity, the outside fire and flame which have looked in wonder at the apparent tardiness of the Christian world to express her sympathies if only through her proper channels, should forget that the numbers which make up the Church, are centered upon a city in ashes, which only a few weeks ago we could point with pride to the world as a monument of financial industry and skill.

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